

2019 ANNUAL RESTORATION MONITORING REPORT

for the:

**Ford Motor Company Site: Operable Unit 2 Remediation Project
Ramapo, Rockland County, New York, Site No. 3-44-065**



PREPARED ON:

February 7, 2022

PREPARED FOR:

ARCADIS US Inc.
17-17 Route 208 North
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

PREPARED BY:

Davey Tree Expert Company
4 Walter E. Foran Blvd., Suite 209
Flemington, NJ 08822

AGE Project # 3437b

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Site Description and History	1
1.2 Project Description.....	4
1.3 Site Restoration Summary.....	4
1.3.1 Upland Meadow	4
1.3.2 Upland Forest Areas	5
1.3.3 Streambank Stabilization Area	5
2.0 MONITORING PROGRAM	5
3.0 VEGETATION	6
3.1 Results of Vegetation Monitoring	7
3.2 Conclusions of Vegetation Monitoring	10
4.0 WILDLIFE UTILIZATION	11
4.1 Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Features.....	11
5.0 MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING SUMMARY	11
6.0 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS	12
7.0 LITERATURE CITED	12

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – Coordination & Correspondence
APPENDIX B – Restoration Monitoring Plan
APPENDIX C – Soils Information
APPENDIX D – Color Photographs
APPENDIX E – Field Data Sheets

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – Site Location Map
FIGURE 2 – USGS Topographic Map
FIGURE 3 – Average Woody Stem Density for All Species Recorded within Monitoring Plots
FIGURE 4 – Woody Stem Height Class Distribution for Planted and Naturally Regenerating Species

TABLES

TABLE 1 – Average Density and Average Height for Planted and Naturally Regenerating Woody Plants following the 2019 Growing Season
TABLE 2 – 2019 Estimated Herbaceous Coverage

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Ford Motor Company (Ford) and ARCADIS U.S., Inc. (ARCADIS), Davey Tree Expert Company (Davey) has prepared this fourth (4) Annual Restoration Monitoring Report for Torne Valley Road Area designated as Operable Unit 2 (OU-2) of the Ramapo Paint Sludge Site, located in the Town of Ramapo, Rockland County, New York (the Site).

Annual restoration monitoring was implemented at OU-2 in accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) approved Site Restoration Plan (SRP) dated February 11, 2016 (Appendix A). A remedial action consisting of targeted removal and disposal of paint sludge with embankment excavation was performed at the Site during 2015-2016 in accordance with the Record of Decision (ROD) issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), dated March 2014. This Annual Restoration Monitoring Report is the fourth (4) of five (5) annual monitoring reports planned for the OU-2 Project. The purpose of this report is to:

- Quantify and document woody and herbaceous plant species composition within the restoration area; and,
- Discuss routine maintenance & monitoring activities that have been conducted at the Site prior to December 2019.

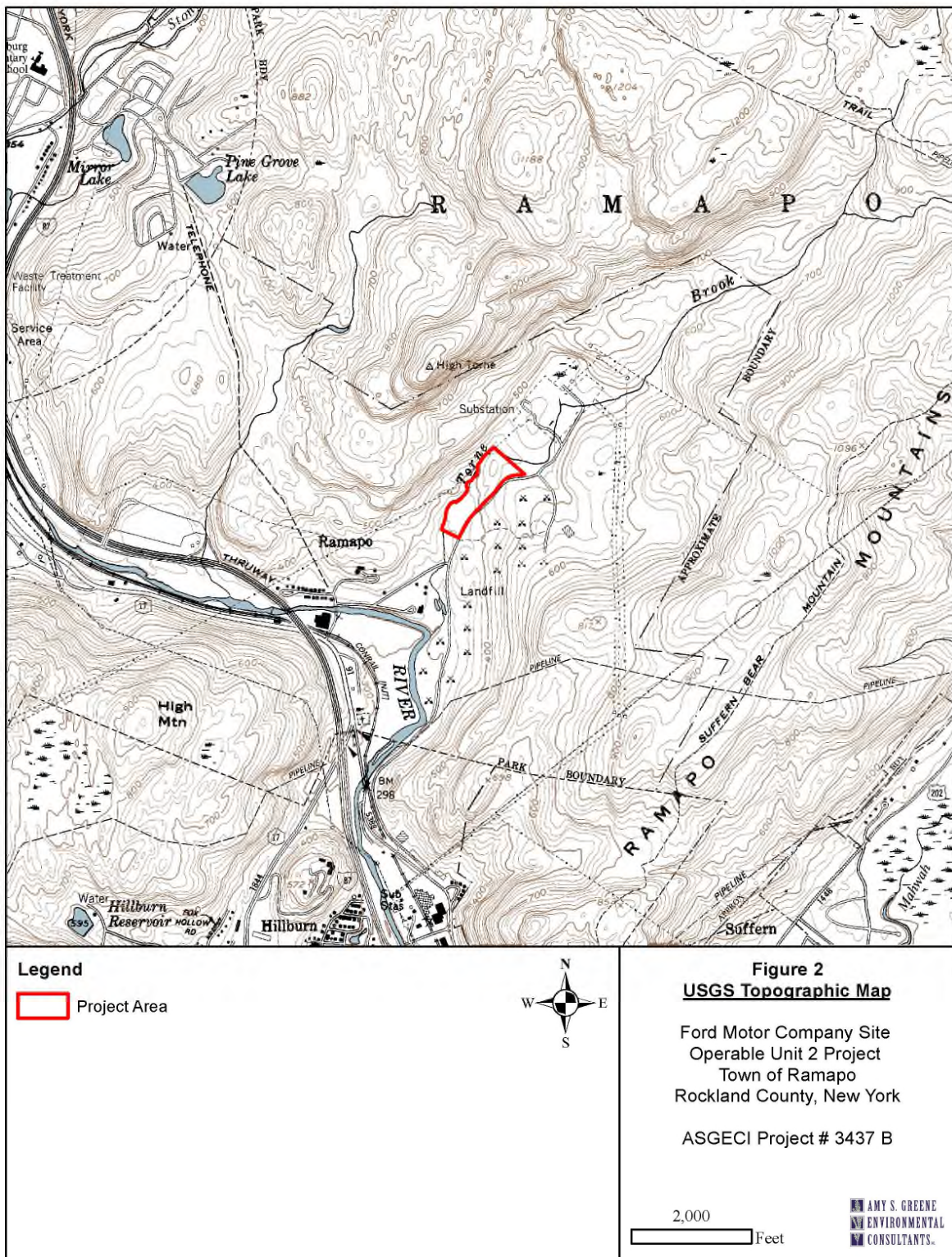
1.1 Site Description and History

The Site includes valley side and river flat areas and extends along the bottom of Torne Valley in a north/south direction. OU-2 is generally bound to the west by the Ramapo River and Torne Brook; to the north by Harriman State Park and a Consolidated-Edison Substation; to the east by Harriman State Park and Torne Valley Road; and to the south by Sloatsburg Road/State Route 59.

The majority of OU-2 (approximately 15.4 acres) is located west of Torne Valley Road (OU-2 North) with an additional area (approximately 0.7 acres) located east of Torne Valley Road (OU-2 South), approximately 3,765 feet south of OU-2 North.

OU-2 is comprised of natural lands and includes upland forests, maintained accessways, and riparian corridors along Torne Brook. Torne Brook flows to the Ramapo River, which flows to the Pompton River, part of the Passaic River Drainage System. The project area is also adjacent to the nearby Harriman State Park, which is owned and operated by the NYSDEC.





1.2 Project Description

The Remedial Action consisted of excavation, removal, transportation and disposal of paint sludge and impacted soil as outlined in the Final Remedial Design approved by the NYSDEC in July 2015. The total area disturbed during the execution of the Remedial Design is approximately 12.67 acres. Of this, only 0.31 acres is located within OU-2 South. All areas of disturbance can be viewed in the As-Built Monitoring Plan (Appendix B).

A total of 56,537 tons of impacted soil and paint sludge were excavated, removed, and disposed of at the approved off-site disposal facilities. A total of 19,990 tons of general clean fill was imported to backfill the excavation areas. The general backfill was sourced from the Braen Van Orden Pit located in Ringwood, New Jersey. The analytical and geotechnical parameters for the approved fill material are provided in Appendix C.

The Site topography was generally restored to pre-existing elevations and graded to drain towards Torne Brook. Site stabilization also occurred as particular areas were remediated, concurrent with final grading. A total of 32,200 cubic yards of topsoil was imported from RER Supply located in Wantage, New Jersey for use in restoring the Site to original grade. The analytical parameters for the approved topsoil are provided in Appendix C. Following placement of topsoil, the disturbed area was hydroseeded with annual rye grass and straw.

1.3 Site Restoration Summary

Remediation of the project area resulted in the temporary disturbance of 11.63 acres of upland forest, approximately 550 linear feet of streambank as well as 0.94 acres of upland meadow. The project area was planted to restore vegetative communities within six months after the disturbances occurred. The area was restored with the following communities:

- 10.12 acres of upland forest
- 0.10 acres streambank areas
- 2.13 acres upland meadow
- 0.32 acres gravel access areas

The project area was planted entirely with native species, similar to those that were removed as a result of the remediation process. Plants were installed in a random pattern, with groups of similar species clustered together. All of the selected species were native plants that require no maintenance once established. The plant diversity should, as the Site matures, improve the value of the Site to a variety of wildlife.

Seeding of the Site with the herbaceous seed mix was performed following the remediation. Planting, seeding, fertilization, and stabilization were performed according to the specifications prepared specifically for this project.

1.3.1 Upland Meadow

A total of 2.13 acres of upland meadows were restored in areas along Torne Valley Road. All upland meadow areas were permanently stabilized by seeding with a warm season grass mixture, including little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), oats (*Avena sativa*), Virginia wild rye (*Elymus virginicus*), annual ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), smooth aster (*Aster laevis*), black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), and lance-leaved coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*). All permanent seeding and stabilization was completed in accordance with the SRP dated March 2016.

1.3.2 Upland Forest Areas

A total of 10.12 acres of upland forest habitat was restored in accordance with the SRP. All disturbed upland forests were planted with a combination of containerized plant materials. Trees and shrubs were planted at approximately 20-foot on-center. Tree and shrub species including northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), river birch (*Betula lenta*), American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginica*), Virginia rose (*Rosa virginiana*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), and southern arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*) were installed within the upland areas. All upland areas were stabilized by seeding with a warm season grass mixture including little bluestem, big bluestem, Indian grass, switchgrass, oats, Virginia wild rye, annual ryegrass, smooth aster, black-eyed Susan, purple coneflower, wild bergamot, and lance-leaved coreopsis.

Within the upland forest restoration area, steep slopes were identified and received additional seeding and stabilization measures. All slopes 25-percent (4:1 slope) or steeper were stabilized with the temporary stabilization seed mixture in addition to the upland forest seed mix. The steep slope areas were also stabilized with high performance biodegradable erosion control matting. All permanent seeding, stabilization, and plantings were completed in accordance with the SRP.

1.3.3 Streambank Stabilization Area

The streambank stabilization area can be described as all areas within 3 feet horizontally from the mean high-water mark of Torne Brook; therefore, the width of the streambank stabilization varied depending on proposed disturbance and slopes. Streambank stabilization areas restored included 0.03 acres located along approximately 550 linear feet of the southern bank of Torne Brook. As needed, streambank areas were stabilized by adding natural stone at the toe-of-slope within Torne Brook. All areas above the toe-of-slope and normal water levels were restored utilizing only soil, vegetation, and other bioengineering devices. All disturbed riverbank areas were planted with a combination of live stakes and containerized plant materials. Live stakes were planted in a staggered fashion along the riverbank at approximately 1-foot on-center to provide instant protection from scour and erosion. Containerized shrubs were planted at 4-foot on-center in streambank areas that are more than 2 feet above bank full. Additionally, containerized trees were planted at 10-foot on-center. Tree and shrub species such as black willow (*Salix nigra*), silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), and witch hazel were installed within the streambank stabilization areas.

All stream bank stabilization areas were stabilized by seeding a native grass mixture including little bluestem, Indian grass, switchgrass, Virginia wild rye, annual ryegrass, fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoides*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), path rush (*Juncus tenuis*), swamp sunflower (*Helianthus angustifolius*), joe-pye-weed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*), boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), narrow-leaved goldenrod (*Euthamia graminifolia*), Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), and wild bergamot. The streambank areas also received the temporary stabilization mixtures to insure stabilization. All permanent seeding, stabilization, and plantings were completed in accordance with the SRP.

2.0 MONITORING PROGRAM

In accordance with the NYSDEC approved Site Remediation Plan (SRP), the Site was monitored for five (5) growing seasons following the completion of the planting/seeding within the restored project area. Monitoring was used to determine if the requirements of the approved SRP were met and if additional maintenance and monitoring was necessary to meet the goals of the project. Monitoring commenced in the fall of 2016 and continued until 2020.

During the monitoring period, planted species and any additional "volunteer" species were identified. The average percent coverage of vegetation is estimated and noted for the annual and final reports.

Permanent sampling station locations and photograph locations were established onsite in order to illustrate the relative success of the project and annual changes in vegetative cover. The monitoring protocol utilized is adapted from Peet et al. (1998) and is briefly discussed under Section 3 below.

Invasive weed species were evaluated and monitored. The overall health and vigor of the plantings were evaluated. Herbivory was evaluated, to determine if it is resulting in plant mortality. In addition, maintenance activities (such as hand weeding, application of a pesticide or other approved method for the removal of invasive/noxious species in the restoration Site) were identified and implemented.

This annual monitoring report has been prepared in accordance with the approved SRP. A comprehensive, final report that summarizes the results and success of the restoration project is provided under a separate cover.

3.0 VEGETATION

Vegetation monitoring following the 2019 growing season was conducted on September 10, 2019. Vegetative success criteria was evaluated by systematic sampling within the riparian restoration area. Permanent vegetation plots were established within the restoration area in 2016 (quantity 6). Plot locations are indicated on the “Restoration Monitoring Plan” included in Appendix B.

Representative photographs of the plot locations are presented in Appendix D. Photographs are useful in documenting the change and establishment of a restoration project throughout the monitoring period.

The corners of the vegetation sampling plots were also staked in the field. The sampling methodology for inventory plots is discussed in detail by Peet et al. (1998). Generally, each plot consists of a 2 by 3 array of modules, each module being 10 meters long by 10 meters wide. A 2 x 5 module array is the recommended size for description of forest communities; however, smaller arrays may be used in areas with homogeneous overstory vegetation or dense understory. The smaller 2 by 3 module array is suitable for sampling this project area, due to its size and relatively homogenous cover. The standard observation unit used was a 20 by 30 meter plot. Within each array, woody stem presence, cover, diameter, and height was recorded. Depending on coverage of herbs and bryophytes (i.e., mosses), these strata were sampled using a subset of modules or nested quadrats within modules. Plot and Site data was recorded for each array including soil morphology, aspect, slope, elevation, topographic position, and total estimated cover of the vegetative strata (trees, saplings, shrubs, herbs, vines, and bryophytes).

Estimates of woody stem density, woody stem height, and herbaceous cover were obtained for each planted and naturally regenerating species. In addition, a complete count of all planted trees was performed to determine tree planting success. Field data sheets can be viewed in Appendix E.

3.1 Results of Vegetation Monitoring

Woody Species

Average density of planted species is estimated to be 166 trees and shrubs per acre (see Table 1 below). Some naturally-regenerating species were identified within the sample plots, including sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), and invasive species such as multiflora rose.

Table 1: Average Density and Average Height for Planted and Naturally Regenerating Woody Plants Following the 2019 Growing Season			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Average Density (stems/acre)	Average Height (feet)
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	7.1	8.0
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	8.2	9.4
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	1.2	6.5
American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	24.7	7.5
Eastern Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	16.5	9.1
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	2.4	3.0
Black Chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	3.5	3.5
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	7.1	4.0
Tulip Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	3.5	6.2
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	15.3	9.7
White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	10.6	8.4
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	3.5	9.8
Box Elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	4.7	8.0
Multiflora Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	4.7	2.0
Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	16.5	3.3
Pussy Willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	9.4	2.8
Silky Dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	16.5	3.0
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	4.7	7.0
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	1.2	8.5
Gray Birch	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	5.9	9.1
Wineberry	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	2.4	2.5
Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	1.2	7.5
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	2.4	13.5
Summary		Average Density (stems/acre)	Average Height (feet)
Total All Species		172.9	6.6
Total Planted Species		165.9	7.0
Total Naturally Regenerating Species		7.1	2.3

Overall woody species diversity is excellent. Twenty-one species of native trees and shrubs are present within the Site. Distribution of these species is fairly equal, with only a few species extending more than 10 stems per acre. Sycamore has established as the most prevalent tree species, while cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), and red oak (*Quercus rubra*) also were readily found. Planted tree and shrub density for individual species ranged from approximately 1 to 25 stems per acre

(see Figure 3 below). Shrub establishment and growth remained minimal, except for the stream embankment area where black willow (*Salix nigra*), pussy willow (*Salix discolor*) and silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*) were present from the establishment of live stakes. However, naturally regenerating black willow and pussy willow were also observed. Shrub establishment was likely hindered by the presence of deer.

Average height class of species sampled within the monitoring plots during 2019 was estimated at 7.0 feet, increasing slightly from the previous monitoring year (see Table 1). Individual species ranged from 1-foot saplings to trees over 14 feet tall. The most abundant stem class was in the 3 to 4-foot range due to the presence of live stakes (see Figure 4 below). Not including live stakes, the highest number of stems fell within the 9 to 10-foot height class. A majority of the planted species have average heights greater than 6 feet. Comparing the 2019 monitoring data to previous growing seasons shows that planted trees and shrubs are successfully establishing and growing throughout the Site.

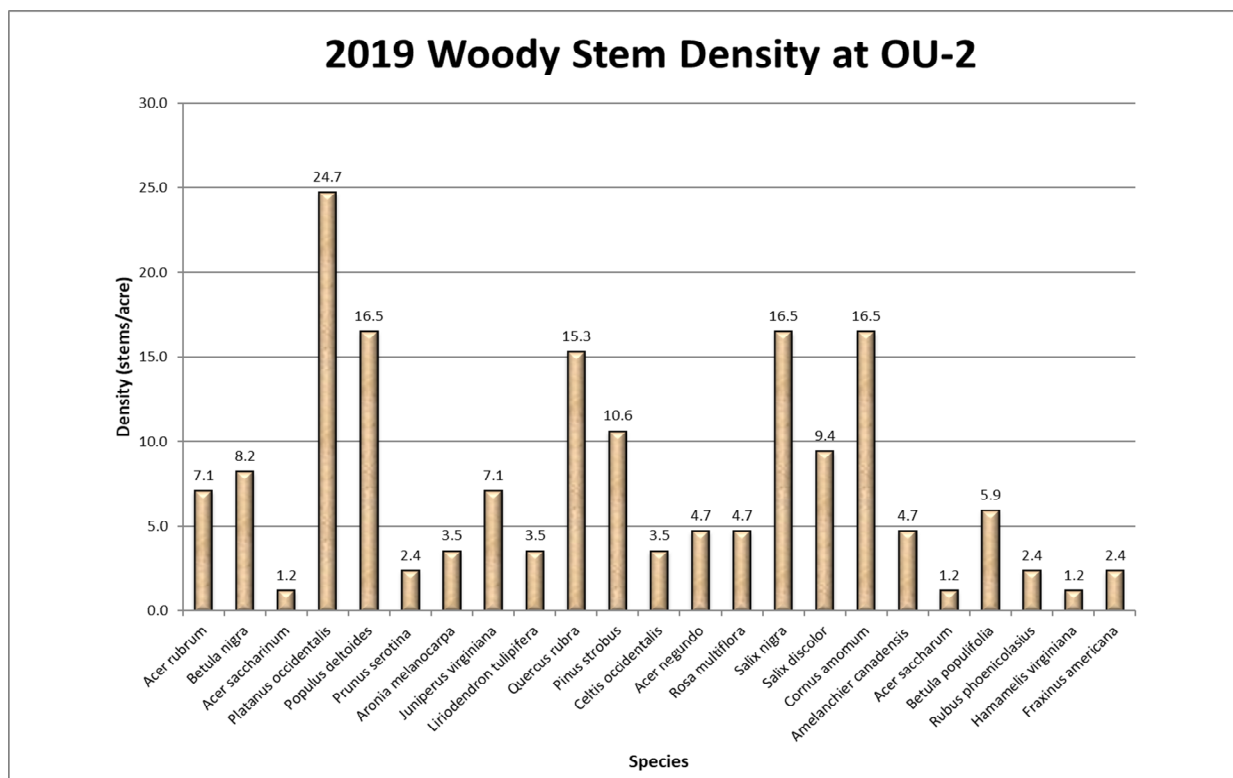


Figure 3 - Average woody stem density for all species recorded within monitoring plots at the OU-2 Restoration Site following the 2019 growing season.

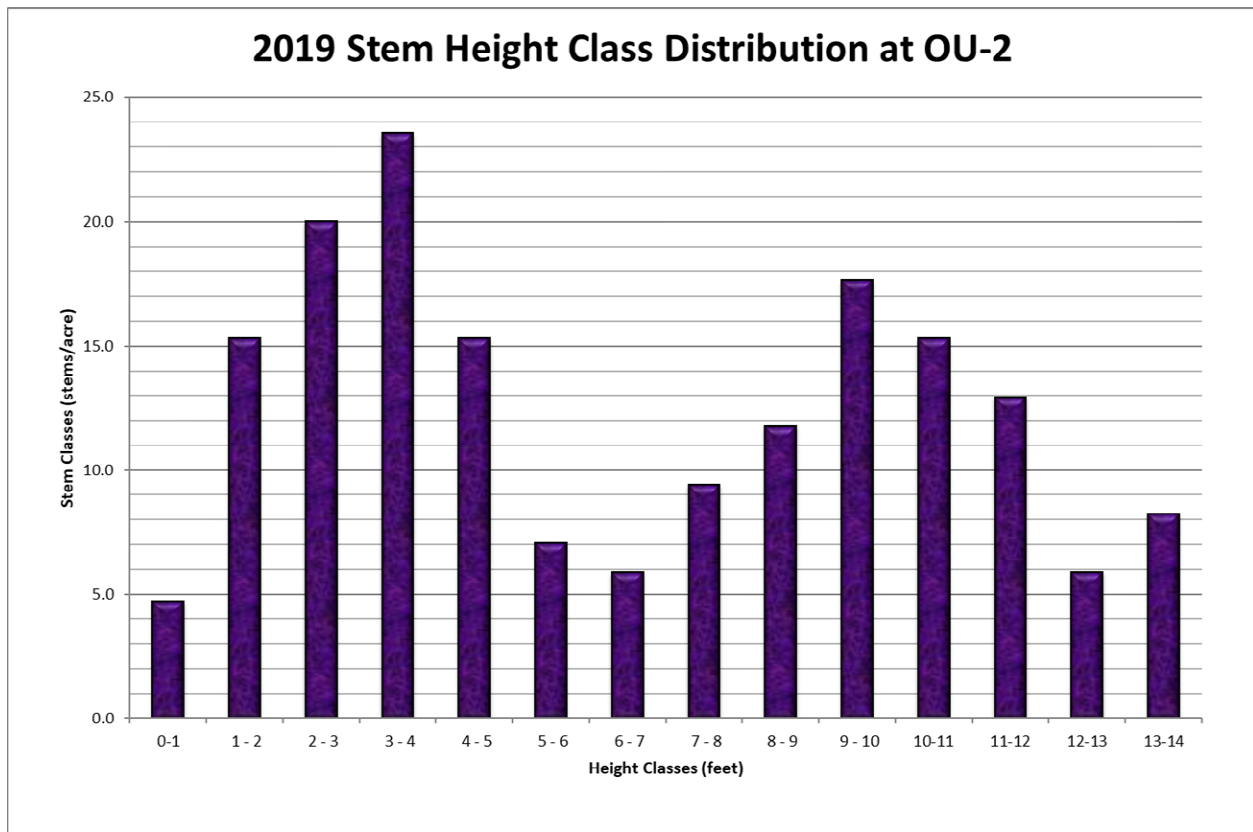


Figure 4: Woody stem height class distribution for planted species within the OU-2 Restoration Site following the 2019 growing season.

Herbaceous Species

Herbaceous cover within the 2019 growing season continued to excel. Native grass mixtures take approximately 2 to 3 years to establish; therefore, the design mixture has likely become fully established and mature. The original designed native herbaceous seed mixture was applied to the Site in 2016 as specified on the Restoration Notes and Detailed Plan (Appendix B). Overall coverage, including native plantings and volunteer species, was estimated at 99% (see Table 2 below). Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) was the dominant species found throughout the Site, along with indiagrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*). Species dominance was determined quantitatively using the methodology discussed in Peet et al., 1998, and can be seen visually throughout the Site. Wildflowers such as black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), and wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*) were also prevalent throughout the herbaceous layer. Lanceleaf coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*) also provides wildflower color and pollinator habitat throughout the Site.

Volunteer species were identified within the sample plots and observed throughout the Site. Species including fireweed (*Erechtites hieraciifolius*), barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), fall panicum (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*), and calico aster (*Symphotrichum lateriflorum*) all were identified within many of the sampling plots. Invasive species including Japanese hops (*Humulus japonicus*), and mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*) were identified within the Site, mainly along areas sloping toward the stream. These species were targeted during the Fall 2019 herbicide treatment. Further information regarding invasive species control can be viewed in Section 5 of this report.

Table 2: 2019 Estimated Herbaceous Cover		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Average Cover (%)
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	26.00
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	15.33
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	10.00
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	9.00
Virginia Wild Rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	4.67
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	4.67
Barnyard Grass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	4.50
Calico Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i>	4.50
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	4.33
Lanceleaf Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	2.83
Fireweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolius</i>	2.83
Japanese Hops	<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	2.33
Yellow Foxtail	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	1.67
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachryium scoparium</i>	1.17
Tickseed Sunflower	<i>Bidens sp.</i>	1.00
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	0.83
Meadow Grass	<i>Poa sp.</i>	0.83
New England Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	0.67
Swamp Sunflower	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	0.50
Pennsylvania Smartweed	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanica</i>	0.33
Common Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium stumarium</i>	0.33
Giant Dandelion	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	0.33
Narrow-Leaved Goldenrod	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	0.33
Common Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	0.33
2019 Totals		99.33

3.2 Conclusions of Vegetation Monitoring

The 2019 monitoring effort documented the successful establishment of the OU-2 restoration area. Woody stem density was over 165 stems per acre, which equates to a survival rate of approximately 70%. In previous years, shrubs were documented to have poor survival, mainly due to deer browse. This condition has remained the same. Trees have also been documented to be affected by deer, both by browse and from rubbing activities, despite being protected with bark guards. Despite difficult conditions, trees continue to establish and grow. Most planted tree species were an average height of 6 feet or greater. Overall average woody stem height is 7.0 feet. Sycamore and cottonwood were the most prevalent tree species; cottonwood, river birch (*Betula lenta*), red oak, hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), grey birch (*Betula populifolia*), and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) were the tallest tree species. Volunteer species actually lower the overall average height because of the presence of shrubs such as multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*).

Herbaceous coverage continues to exceed expectations, covering over 99% of the Site. Dominant species are warm season grasses including switchgrass and Indiangrass, which established after the 2nd growing season and remain the dominant species. Forbs such as black-eyed Susan and wild bergamot were readily identified, especially during the summer months when in bloom. Invasive species including mugwort and Japanese hops were documented within the restoration area. These species were treated with herbicide since the commencement of the monitoring effort.

The project is on a positive trajectory to meeting all goals and requirements set forth in the Site Restoration Plan and approvals.

4.0 WILDLIFE UTILIZATION

Wildlife utilization remains an important factor of the OU-2 Site restoration. The OU-2 restoration project provides a diverse habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species. Trees remain protected using tree guards due to the large population of white-tailed deers that are known to utilize the project area. Tree guards have been noted to be displaced by deers rubbing resulting in tree damage. Other herbivory or wildlife damage has not been noted.

Species of concern such as Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*) and northern copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix*) were all identified to utilize the Site prior to construction. Surveys for these were conducted prior to construction; however, none of these species have been documented onsite to date. Similar species identified include garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), black rat snake (*Pantherophis obsoletus*), and box turtle (*Terrapene carolina carolina*). These species were documented each monitoring season.

Overall a diverse assemblage of insects and birds were observed within the Site. Monarch butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*), spicebush swallowtails (*Papilio troilus*), and tiger swallowtails (*Papilio glaucus*) were observed foraging among wildflowers throughout the Site. Dragonflies and damselflies were also noted, with large numbers occurring in the grassland habitat at the northeast end of the Site. Such species included eastern pondhawk (*Erythemis simplicicollis*), twelve-spotted skimmer (*Libellula pulchella*), and common whitetail (*Plathemis lydia*).

Numerous bird species were observed utilizing the meadow, grassland, and forested areas on the Site, or were observed flying overhead. These bird species included species such as song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), American goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), and common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*).

Overall, the entire project area has established to be excellent habitat for various bird species.

4.1 Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Features

Wildlife habitat enhancement features such as boulder piles, brushpiles, and coarse woody debris were incorporated into the Site Restoration Plan. Wildlife habitat enhancement features are intended to add suitable habitat features for a wide variety of species expected to utilize the Site.

Bird boxes and bat boxes were added throughout the restoration area in order to provide nesting and roosting habitat. Bird boxes were placed in suitable locations either on existing trees or posts approximately 5 feet off the ground. Bat boxes were mounted on the south side of suitable existing trees at a minimum of 10 feet off the ground. No records of activity within the wildlife habitat enhancement structures have been documented to date.

5.0 MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING SUMMARY

The presence of invasive species and use of the Site by wildlife was noted during preparation of the NYSDEC approved SRP; therefore, the establishment and extent of invasive species and wildlife impacts on planted species was monitored for the duration of the monitoring period.

As a preventative maintenance tool, most trees and shrubs, depending on height and stature, were protected from deer browse and rubbing by the installation of tree guards. New plants installed onsite in April of 2017 were also fitted with tree guards. In addition, many trees were staked and guyed to keep upright until fully established. Davey has conducted routine monitoring and maintenance to these deer guards, stakes, and guying during the monitoring period. Maintenance includes the reinstallation of stakes and guards, pruning of trees to better fit guards, removal of guards from dead trees, and the replacement of dysfunctional material.

Furthermore, Davey implemented an herbicide treatment program to control the establishment of unwanted and invasive species. Davey contracted with Weeds, Inc., a NYSDEC Licensed Pesticide Applicator to treat invasive species including common reed (*Phragmites australis*), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), autumn olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) and others. Weeds Inc. conducted a Site wide spot treatment of all invasive species in Spring and Fall 2019 in order to control mugwort and Japanese hops.

6.0 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, woody and herbaceous plant species diversity is high. Tree species have established and are growing at a steady rate. The average stem height of planted species was 7.0 feet in 2019. The woody stem density was approximately 165 stems per acre in 2019. Herbaceous coverage was dominated by warm season grasses and other species consistent with the design seed mixture in 2019. The Site provides high quality wildlife habitat, primarily for bird species that prefer early successional vegetation.

Based on field observations, the restoration area continues to provide beneficial wildlife habitat values and has met the initial goals of the restoration plan.

7.0 LITERATURE CITED

Peet, R. K., T. R. Wentworth, and P. S. White. 1998. A Flexible Multipurpose Method for Recording Vegetation Composition and Structure. *Castanea* 63(3):262-274.

APPENDIX A

Coordination and Correspondence

- NYSDEC Site Restoration Plan Approval

Craig Metzgar

From: Bennett, William B (DEC) <william.bennett@dec.ny.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 2016 12:26 PM
To: Rocklin, Jon; Crosby, David (DEC)
Cc: Mastrocola, Krista; Bracken, Paul; dzurinkot@ramapo-ny.gov; mzakkar@ford.com; Chuck Stead; Bennett, William B (DEC); Dawson, Jennifer R (DEC); Stercho, Jonathan J (DEC); Masi, Lisa M (DEC)
Subject: Re: Ford Ramapo OU-2: Area G Restoration.
Attachments: Ramapo_RestorationPlan_Rev.pdf

Jon,

Per your request, the Department has completed a conceptual review of proposed changes to the restoration plan as part of the ongoing remedial action for Ramapo Paint Sludge site OU-2 (Site No. 3-44-064). The Department has the following comments:

- A meadow may be established in a portion of Area A as part of the restoration plan for the current remedial action. A revised drawing showing the proposed footprint of the meadow and a corresponding planting list and planting plan for the meadow must be submitted to the Department for review.
- The proposals to construct a barn in Area A and a parking area in Area G are considered development proposals that cannot be amended to the restoration plan for this remedial action. This development must be reviewed as a Permit Jurisdiction Determination - specifically Article 11. The applicant/project sponsor should submit a request for this determination (letter form) to Region 3 Permits that includes a project narrative, site plans (may be a sketch plan but must show all disturbances and proposed work in detail), and a project location map (which also shows exactly where on the site the proposed work is located). Also, any rattlesnake avoidance or mitigation measures proposed should be included in the narrative and/or on the plans for review. Additional information about avoiding impact to rattlesnakes can also be provided to the applicant during the permit determination process.
- The proposed snake basking structures may be removed from the restoration plan.

Please provide the supplemental information requested above regarding the meadow in Area A. For more information regarding the permitting process for development projects at the site, please contact Jonathan Stercho in the Department's Region 3 office.

William B. Bennett III, P.E.
Environmental Engineer 2
Remedial Bureau C
Division of Environmental Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-7014
Phone: (518) 402-9662
William.Bennett@dec.ny.gov

From: Rocklin, Jon <Jon.Rocklin@arcadis.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2016 2:45 PM
To: Bennett, William B (DEC); Crosby, David (DEC)
Cc: Mastrocola, Krista; Bracken, Paul; dzurinkot@ramapo-ny.gov; mzakkar@ford.com
Subject: RE: Ford Ramapo OU-2: Area G Restoration.

Bill – Attached is a figure that presents the planned restoration changes associated with the below email.

Thank you,
Jon

From: Rocklin, Jon
Sent: Monday, January 11, 2016 3:22 PM
To: 'william.bennett@dec.ny.gov' <william.bennett@dec.ny.gov>; 'david.crosby@dec.ny.gov' <david.crosby@dec.ny.gov>
Cc: Mastrocola, Krista <Krista.Mastrocola@arcadis.com>; Bracken, Paul <Paul.Bracken@arcadis.com>
Subject: Ford Ramapo OU-2: Area G Restoration.

Bill,

Arcadis, on behalf of Ford, is proposing an alternative restoration plan for Area G associated with the Ramapo Paint Sludge Site, Operable Unit 2 located in Ramapo, New York.

ARCADIS would like to restore Area G with screenings to a depth of 2 feet below grade followed by placement of 2 feet of DGA in lieu of the topsoil and upland meadow vegetation.

The reason for this alteration is associated with the Town of Ramapo's (property owner's) request to leave the current support zone (trailer and personnel parking) in place, following completion of the remediation. This area would become overflow parking for the existing site structure (Salt Box). Furthermore, the proposed plan to backfill Area G would be similar to backfill in Area A that already established the primary parking lot for the Salt Box.

Based on the NYSDEC response on the above approach, Viasant will need to plan the remainder of the remediation accordingly.

Thank you,
Jon

Jon Rocklin | Certified Project Manager | jon.rocklin@arcadis.com
Arcadis | Arcadis U.S., Inc.
17-17 Route 208 North 2nd Floor Fair Lawn NJ | 07410 | USA
T. 201-398-4364 | M. 914-260-7373

Connect with us! www.arcadis.com | [LinkedIn](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#)



From: Ted Dzurinko [<mailto:DzurinkoT@ramapo-ny.gov>]
Sent: Monday, January 11, 2016 1:30 PM
To: Rocklin, Jon <Jon.Rocklin@arcadis.com>
Cc: Thomas F. Sullivan <sullivant@ramapo-ny.gov>; Mastrocola, Krista <Krista.Mastrocola@arcadis.com>; Bracken, Paul <Paul.Bracken@arcadis.com>
Subject: RE: Ford Ramapo OU-2 (Area G)

Hi Jon,

We thought we had previously spoken about leaving Area G for overflow parking.
That works for us.

Also, w.r.t. to working contiguous to area E in the turnaround area across from the scale house:
I spoke with Dennis O'Donnell last week.
RCSWMA may be willing to accommodate.
During the brief 2 week \pm period that you need to work in the turnaround area RCSWMA may be able to make adjustments the way vehicles enter the scales & avoid the need to turn around.
You should reach out to Dennis :845-753-2200 (office) .

Ted

From: Rocklin, Jon [<mailto:Jon.Rocklin@arcadis.com>]
Sent: Monday, January 11, 2016 12:28 PM
To: Ted Dzurinko <DzurinkoT@ramapo-ny.gov>; Thomas F. Sullivan <sullivant@ramapo-ny.gov>
Cc: Mastrocola, Krista <Krista.Mastrocola@arcadis.com>; Bracken, Paul <Paul.Bracken@arcadis.com>
Subject: [POSSIBLE SPAM] RE: Ford Ramapo OU-2 (Area G)
Importance: Low

Ted and Tom – Any feedback/thoughts on this?

Thank you,
Jon

From: Rocklin, Jon
Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2016 2:20 PM
To: 'dzurinkot@ramapo-ny.gov' <dzurinkot@ramapo-ny.gov>; 'SullivanT@ramapo.org' <SullivanT@ramapo.org>
Cc: Mastrocola, Krista <Krista.Mastrocola@arcadis.com>; Bracken, Paul <Paul.Bracken@arcadis.com>
Subject: Ford Ramapo OU-2 (Area G)

Ted and Tom – Something else I want to bring up to start the discussions was the restoration of Area G, which is where our Site trailers/parking are located.

There was mention the Town might want to use this area as overflow parking.

Viasant plans to commence excavation of this area in the near future. For planning purposes, it would be helpful to know what the Town is thinking restoration wise.

1. We backfill with clean fill and top soil.
2. We backfill with clean fill with the top 2 feet being DGA. We would essentially leave the trailer/parking area as it is for future parking use.

Thank you,
Jon

Jon Rocklin | Certified Project Manager | jon.rocklin@arcadis.com

Arcadis | Arcadis U.S., Inc.

17-17 Route 208 North 2nd Floor Fair Lawn NJ | 07410 | USA

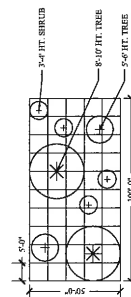
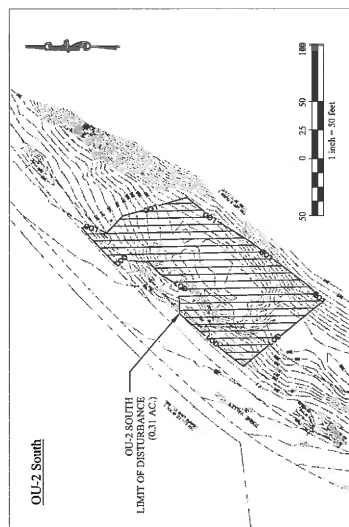
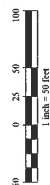
T. 201-398-4364 | M. 914-260-7373

Connect with us! www.arcadis.com | [LinkedIn](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#)



This e-mail and any files transmitted with it are the property of Arcadis. All rights, including without limitation copyright, are reserved. This e-mail contains information which may be confidential and may also be privileged. It is for the exclusive use of the intended recipient(s). If you are not the intended recipient(s) please note that any form of distribution, copying or use of this communication or the information in it is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful. If you have received this communication in error please return it to the sender and then delete the e-mail and destroy any copies of it. Whilst reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure no software viruses are present in our emails we cannot guarantee that this e-mail or any attachment is virus-free or has not been intercepted or changed. Any opinions or other information in this e-mail that do not relate to the official business of Arcadis are neither given nor endorsed by it.

This e-mail and any files transmitted with it are the property of Arcadis. All rights, including without limitation copyright, are reserved. This e-mail contains information which may be confidential and may also be privileged. It is for the exclusive use of the intended recipient(s). If you are not the intended recipient(s) please note that any form of distribution, copying or use of this communication or the information in it is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful. If you have received this communication in error please return it to the sender and then delete the e-mail and destroy any copies of it. Whilst reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure no software viruses are present in our emails we cannot guarantee that this e-mail or any attachment is virus-free or has not been intercepted or changed. Any opinions or other information in this e-mail that do not relate to the official business of Arcadis are neither given nor endorsed by it.



Detail is representative only. Purpose is to show design intent. Prior to plant installation plant layout shall be stated out by contractor and approved by engineer.

Refer to plant (Sheet 1) for locations of planting areas and planting summary (Sheet 1 & 2) for plant species, quantities, spacing and other requirements.

Restoration specialist will layout species in a taxonomic fashion.

Photos will be collected to identify the current location of species and these species will be placed in similar locations upon site restoration to the extent feasible.

Restoration specialist will layout the trees and shrubs prior to planting. NYSDC will be informed of the timing of this layout to provide insight for approval of the restoration specialist.

WOODY PLANTING LAYOUT TYPE

1 WOODY PL
A SCALE: NONE

[illegible]

APPENDIX B

Restoration Monitoring Plan

APPENDIX C

Soil Information

- Topsoil Approval

VIASANT, LLC.
606 East Baltimore Pike, F13
Media, PA 19063
(484) 443-4250



**Top Soil Materials
Ramapo Paint Sludge Site
Operable Unit 2 (OU-2)
Ramapo, NY**

VIASANT Submittal(s) Number:	S-037
VIASANT Project Number:	VPR-15112
Submittal Title :	VIASANT – Top Soil Materials
Submittal Date:	8/20/15
Date(s) of Previous Submissions/Cross-Reference:	
To: Cc:	Jon Rocklin, ARCADIS Paul Bracken, ARCADIS Krista Mastrocola, ARCADIS Mike Furlong, VIASANT
From:	John Geary
Reference Specification Section and/or Drawing:	31-23-23 1.5

Contractor's Submittal Section:

We are sending:

☐ Shop Drawing ☒ Product Data ☐ Sample Schedule ☒ Record ☐ Plan
☒ Certificate ☒ Report Permit ☐ Other:

# of Copies	As Requested	For Review	For Approval	For Your File	Deviations from Specification
Electronic	X	X	X	X	N/A

COMMENTS:

Please find the attached information for the proposed Top Soil Materials for the Ramapo OU-2 site.

This submittal has been reviewed and approved for submission by:

VIASANT, LLC.

606 East Baltimore Pike, F13
Media, PA 19063
(484) 443-4250



John Geary August 20, 2015

Contractor's Signature and Date



[Engineer's Review & Comments Section:](#)

This Submittal has been:

☐ Approved ☐ Approved as Noted ☐ Revise and Resubmit ☐ Rejected

Engineer's Signature, Date and Stamp (Stamp if applicable)



February 26, 2013

Mr. John Geary, Project Manager
EQ – The Environmental Quality Company
EQ Northeast, Inc.
185 Industrial Road
Wrentham, MA 02093

Re: Topsoil for EQ Ramapo Site

Dear Mr. Geary:

This Letter is to certify that RER Supply's topsoil is blended and screened at our facility located at Block 3, Lot 2.01, Wantage NJ. Our topsoil is a blend of 60% leaf compost and 40% sandy loam. We compost the leaves on-site, and blend it with virgin sand.

Very truly yours,
RER SUPPLY, LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Flockhart', is positioned above the printed name.

Andrew Flockhart, president



Technologies to manage risk
for infrastructure

Boston
Atlanta
Chicago
Los Angeles
New York

www.geotesting.com

Transmittal

TO:

John Geary

Viasant

175 Capital Blvd.

Rocky Hill, CT 06067

DATE: 7/31/2015

GTX NO: 303485

RE: Ramapo OU-2 Site

COPIES	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	7/31/2015	July 2015 Laboratory Test Report

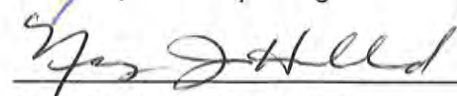
REMARKS:

CC:

SIGNED:


Joe Tomei, Laboratory Manager

APPROVED BY:


Nancy Hubbard, Project Manager



*Technologies to manage risk
for infrastructure*

Boston
Atlanta
Chicago
Los Angeles
New York

www.geotesting.com

July 31, 2015

John Geary
Viasant
175 Capital Blvd.
Rocky Hill, CT 06067

RE: Ramapo OU-2 Site, Ramapo, NY (GTX-303485)

Dear John:

Enclosed are the test results you requested for the above referenced project. GeoTesting Express, Inc. (GTX) received 11 samples from you on 7/17/2014. These samples were labeled as follows:

RER-TOP1
RER-TOP2
RER-TOP3
RER-TOP4
Tilcon-#4-1
Tilcon-#4-2
Tilcon-DGA1
Tilcon-Screen1
Tilcon-Screen2
Tilcon-Type 2-2
Tilcon-Type2-1

GTX performed the following tests on these samples:

6 ASTM D2216 - Moisture Contents
6 ASTM D2974 - Moisture, Ash and Organic Matter
6 ASTM D422 - Grain Size Analyses - Sieve Only
5 ASTM C136 - Sieve Analyses
6 ASTM D4318 - Atterberg Limits

A copy of your test request is attached.

The results presented in this report apply only to the items tested. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval from GeoTesting Express. The remainder of these samples will be retained for a period of sixty (60) days and will then be discarded unless otherwise notified by you. Please call me if you have any questions or require additional information. Thank you for allowing GeoTesting Express the opportunity of providing you with testing services. We look forward to working with you again in the future.

Respectfully yours,

Joe Tomei
Laboratory Manager



*Technologies to manage risk
for infrastructure*

Boston
Atlanta
Chicago
Los Angeles
New York

www.geotesting.com

Geotechnical Test Report

7/31/2015

GTX-303485

Ramapo OU-2 Site

Ramapo, NY

Client Project No.: 15112

Prepared for:

Viasant



Client:	Viasant		
Project:	Ramapo OU-2 Site		
Location:	Ramapo, NY	Project No:	GTX-303485
Boring ID:	---	Sample Type:	---
Sample ID:	---	Test Date:	07/29/15
Depth :	---	Test Id:	339455
		Tested By:	jbr
		Checked By:	emm

Moisture Content of Soil and Rock - ASTM D2216

Boring ID	Sample ID	Depth	Description	Moisture Content, %
---	RER- TOP1	---	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics	32.9
---	RER- TOP2	---	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics	31.4
---	RER- TOP3	---	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics	33.5
---	RER- TOP4	---	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics	30.4
---	Tilcon- Screen1	---	Moist, gray silty sand	11.6
---	Tilcon- Screen2	---	Moist, dark gray silty sand	6.8

Notes: Temperature of Drying : 110° Celsius



Client:	Viasant	Project No:	GTX-303485
Project:	Ramapo OU-2 Site	Tested By:	cam
Location:	Ramapo, NY	Checked By:	emm
Boring ID: ---	Sample Type: ---	Test Date:	07/29/15
Sample ID: ---	Test Id:	339443	
Depth : ---			

Moisture, Ash, and Organic Matter - ASTM D2974

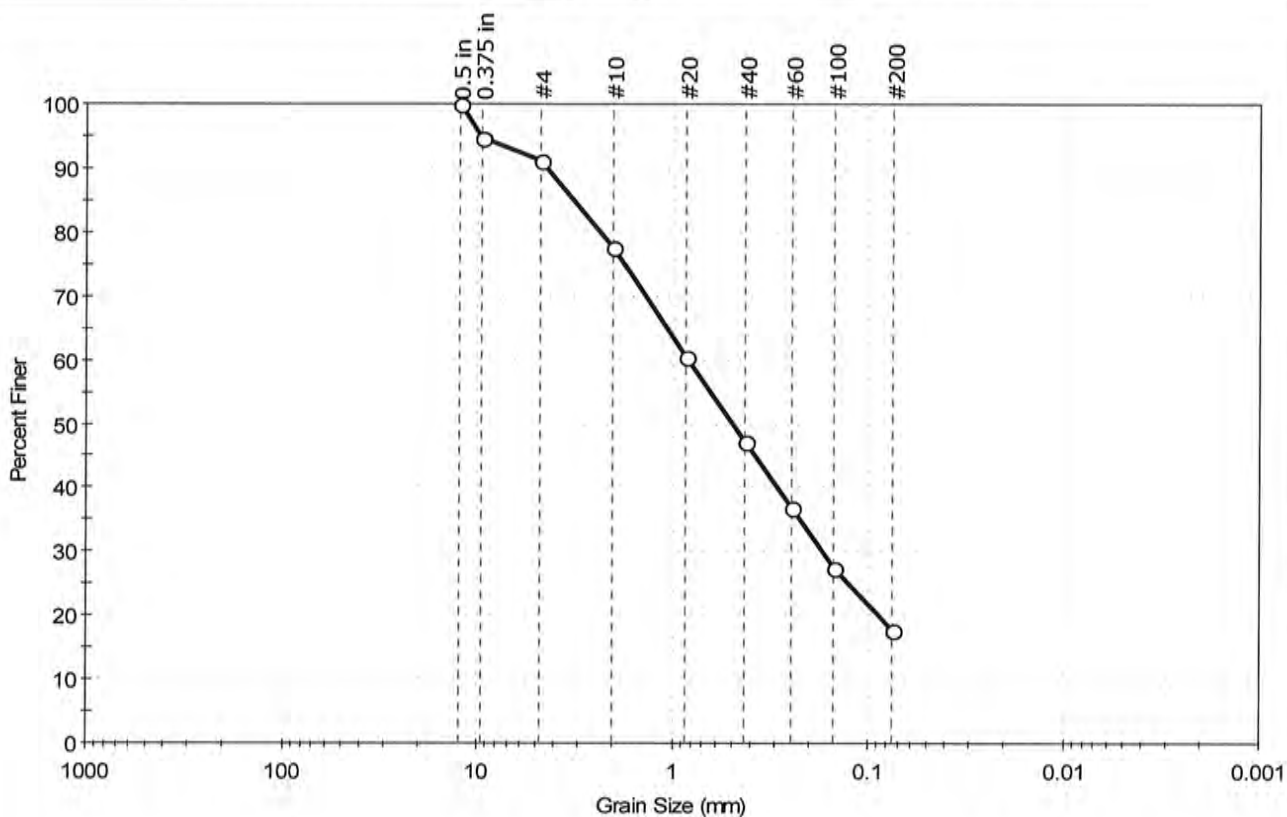
Boring ID	Sample ID	Depth	Description	Moisture Content, %	Ash Content, %	Organic Matter, %
---	RER-TOP1	---	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics	31	90.8	9.2
---	RER-TOP2	---	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics	34	88.9	11.1
---	RER-TOP3	---	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics	32	91.2	8.8
---	RER-TOP4	---	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics	30	90.4	9.6
---	Tilcon-Screen1	---	Moist, gray silty sand	6	99.7	.3
---	Tilcon-Screen2	---	Moist, dark gray silty sand	7	99.7	.3

Notes: Moisture content determined by Method A and reported as a percentage of oven-dried mass;
dried to a constant mass at temperature of 105° C
Ash content and organic matter determined by Method C; dried to constant mass at temperature 440° C



Client: Viasant	Project No: GTX-303485
Project: Ramapo OU-2 Site	
Location: Ramapo, NY	
Boring ID: ---	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: RER-TOP1	Test Date: 07/29/15
Depth: ---	Test Id: 339444
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: jbr
Visual Description: Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics	Checked By: emm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



% Cobble	% Gravel	% Sand	% Silt & Clay Size
—	8.9	73.3	17.8

Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.5 in	12.50	100		
0.375 in	9.50	95		
#4	4.75	91		
#10	2.00	78		
#20	0.85	60		
#40	0.42	47		
#60	0.25	37		
#100	0.15	27		
#200	0.075	18		

Coefficients

D ₈₅ = 3.2007 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.1722 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.8311 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.4943 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

Classification

ASTM Silty sand (SM)

AASHTO Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand (A-1-b (0))

Sample/Test Description

Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR

Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client:	Viasant	Project No:	GTX-303485
Project:	Ramapo OU-2 Site		
Location:	Ramapo, NY		
Boring ID:	---	Sample Type:	bag
Sample ID:	RER-TOP1	Test Date:	07/30/15
Depth :	---	Test Id:	339432
Test Comment:	---	Tested By:	cam
Visual Description:	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics		
Sample Comment:	---	Checked By:	emm

Atterberg Limits - ASTM D4318

Sample Determined to be non-plastic

Symbol	Sample ID	Boring	Depth	Natural Moisture Content, %	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index	Liquidity Index	Soil Classification
◆	RER-TOP1	---	---	33	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Silty sand (SM)

53% Retained on #40 Sieve

Dry Strength: LOW

Dilatancy: RAPID

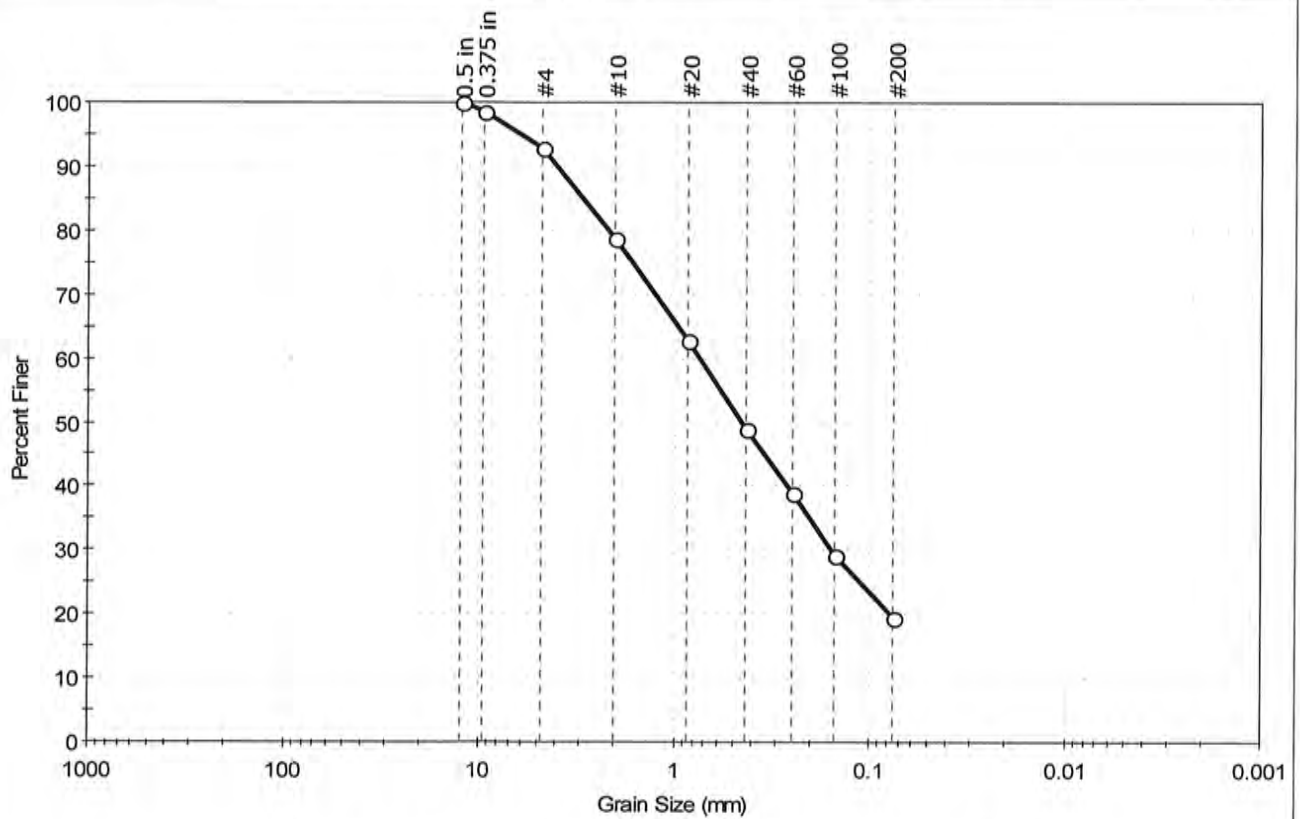
Toughness: n/a

The sample was determined to be Non-Plastic



Client:	Viasant	Project No:	GTX-303485
Project:	Ramapo OU-2 Site	Tested By:	jbr
Location:	Ramapo, NY	Checked By:	emm
Boring ID:	---	Sample Type:	bag
Sample ID:	RER-TOP2	Test Date:	07/29/15
Depth:	---	Test Id:	339445
Test Comment:	---		
Visual Description:	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics		
Sample Comment:	---		

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



% Cobble	% Gravel	% Sand	% Silt & Clay Size
—	7.2	73.4	19.4

Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.5 in	12.50	100		
0.375 in	9.50	98		
#4	4.75	93		
#10	2.00	79		
#20	0.85	63		
#40	0.42	49		
#60	0.25	39		
#100	0.15	29		
#200	0.075	19		

Coefficients

D ₈₅ = 2.9341 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.1556 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.7396 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.4454 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

Classification

ASTM Silty sand (SM)

AASHTO Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand (A-1-b (0))

Sample/Test Description

Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client:	Viasant	Project No:	GTX-303485
Project:	Ramapo OU-2 Site		
Location:	Ramapo, NY		
Boring ID:	---	Sample Type:	bag
Sample ID:	RER-TOP2	Test Date:	07/29/15
Depth :	---	Test Id:	339433
Test Comment:	---	Tested By:	cam
Visual Description:	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics	Checked By:	emm
Sample Comment:	---		

Atterberg Limits - ASTM D4318

Sample Determined to be non-plastic

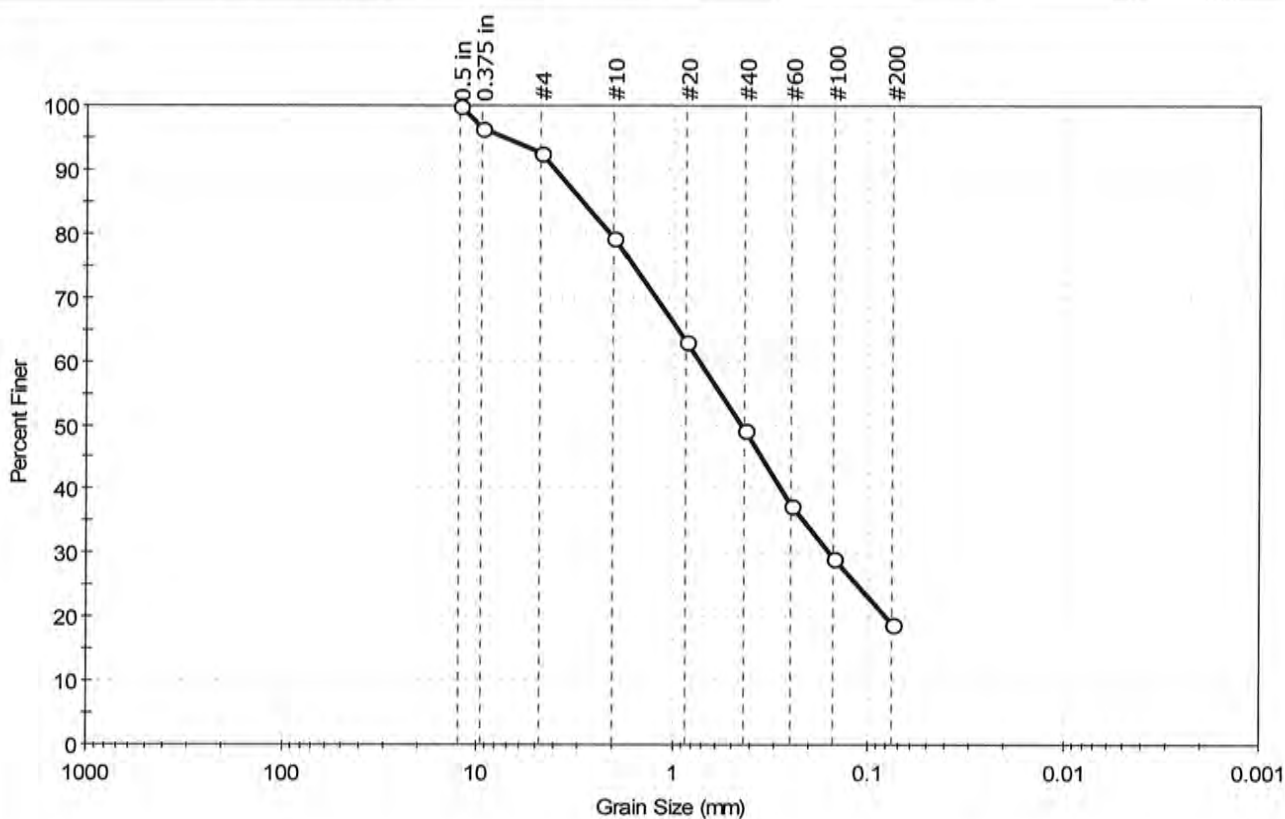
Symbol	Sample ID	Boring	Depth	Natural Moisture Content, %	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index	Liquidity Index	Soil Classification
◆	RER-TOP2	---	---	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Silty sand (SM)

51% Retained on #40 Sieve
 Dry Strength: LOW
 Dilatancy: RAPID
 Toughness: n/a
 The sample was determined to be Non-Plastic



Client:	Viasant	Project No:	GTX-303485
Project:	Ramapo OU-2 Site	Tested By:	jbr
Location:	Ramapo, NY	Checked By:	emm
Boring ID:	---	Sample Type:	bag
Sample ID:	RER-TOP3	Test Date:	07/29/15
Depth:	---	Test Id:	339446
Test Comment:	---		
Visual Description:	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics		
Sample Comment:	---		

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



% Cobble	% Gravel	% Sand	% Silt & Clay Size
—	7.4	73.8	18.8

Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.5 in	12.50	100		
0.375 in	9.50	96		
#4	4.75	93		
#10	2.00	79		
#20	0.85	63		
#40	0.42	49		
#60	0.25	37		
#100	0.15	29		
#200	0.075	19		

Coefficients

D ₈₅ = 2.8973 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.1579 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.7319 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.4434 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

Classification

ASTM Silty sand (SM)

AASHTO Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand (A-1-b (0))

Sample/Test Description

Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR

Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client:	Viasant	Project No:	GTX-303485
Project:	Ramapo OU-2 Site		
Location:	Ramapo, NY		
Boring ID:	---	Sample Type:	bag
Sample ID:	RER-TOP3	Test Date:	07/29/15
Depth :	---	Test Id:	339434
Test Comment:	---	Tested By:	cam
Visual Description:	Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics		
Sample Comment:	---	Checked By:	emm

Atterberg Limits - ASTM D4318

Sample Determined to be non-plastic

Symbol	Sample ID	Boring	Depth	Natural Moisture Content, %	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index	Liquidity Index	Soil Classification
◆	RER-TOP3	---	---	33	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Silty sand (SM)

51% Retained on #40 Sieve

Dry Strength: LOW

Dilatancy: RAPID

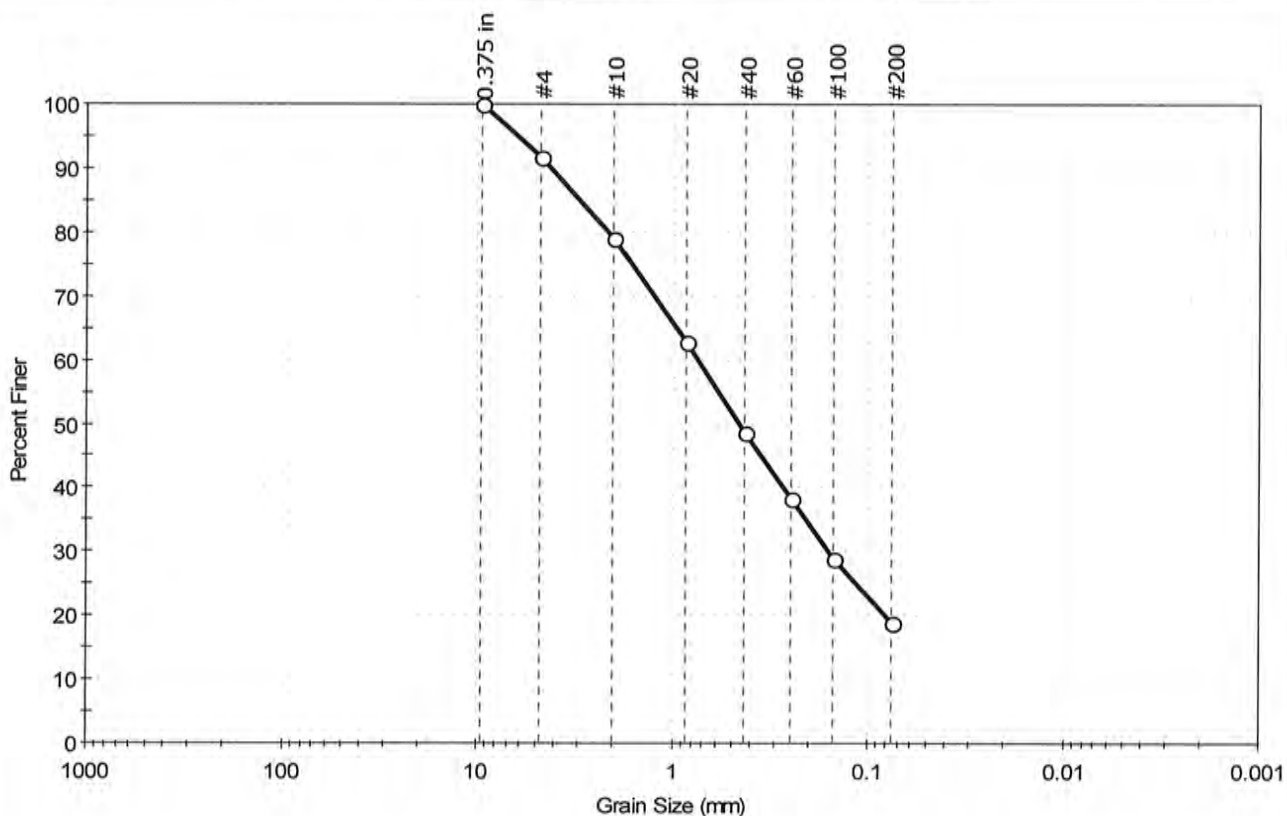
Toughness: n/a

The sample was determined to be Non-Plastic



Client: Viasant	Project No: GTX-303485
Project: Ramapo OU-2 Site	Tested By: jbr
Location: Ramapo, NY	Checked By: emm
Boring ID: ---	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: RER-TOP4	Test Date: 07/29/15
Depth: ---	Test Id: 339447
Test Comment: ---	
Visual Description: Moist, very brown silty sand with organics	
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



% Cobble	% Gravel	% Sand	% Silt & Clay Size
—	8.3	72.7	19.0

Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	92		
#10	2.00	79		
#20	0.85	63		
#40	0.42	49		
#60	0.25	38		
#100	0.15	29		
#200	0.075	19		

Coefficients

D ₈₅ = 2.9941 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.1589 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.7399 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.4543 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

Classification

ASTM Silty sand (SM)

AASHTO Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand (A-1-b (0))

Sample/Test Description

Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR

Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client:	Viasant				
Project:	Ramapo OU-2 Site				
Location:	Ramapo, NY			Project No:	GTX-303485
Boring ID:	---	Sample Type:	bag	Tested By:	cam
Sample ID:	RER-TOP4	Test Date:	07/29/15	Checked By:	emm
Depth :	---	Test Id:	339435		
Test Comment:	---				
Visual Description:	Moist, very brown silty sand with organics				
Sample Comment:	---				

Atterberg Limits - ASTM D4318

Sample Determined to be non-plastic

Symbol	Sample ID	Boring	Depth	Natural Moisture Content, %	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index	Liquidity Index	Soil Classification
◆	RER-TOP4	---	---	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Silty sand (SM)

51% Retained on #40 Sieve

Dry Strength: LOW

Dilatancy: RAPID

Toughness: n/a

The sample was determined to be Non-Plastic



EXPENSES

GeoTesting Express, Inc.
125 Nagog Park
Acton, MA 01720
800 434 1062 Toll Free
978 635 0266 Fax

2358 Perimeter Park Drive, Suite 320
Atlanta, GA 30341
770 645 6575 Tel
770 645 6570 Fax

www.geotesting.com

Other: Sieve for Coarse materials
ASTM C136

Spec Section 31 23 23
1 ea Gallon Bag for each sample and a 5 gal pail for each of five screen samples is provided

For GTX Use Only
Incoming Sample Inspection Performed ☐
Adverse conditions:



SR copy

AGGREGATE CHAIN OF CUSTODY & TEST REQUEST

CLIENT	
Company: Viasant, LLC.	
Address: 175 Capital Blvd Floor 4 Suite 412	
City, State, Zip: Rocky Hill, CT 06067	
Contact: John Geary	Phone: 508-789-0919
E-mail: jgeary@viasant.com	Cell: 508-789-0919
PROJECT	
Project Name: Ramapo Out-2	Client Project #: 15112
Project Location: Torne Valley Rd Hillburn, NY	GTX Sales Order #:
On-site Contact: John Geary	E-mail: jgeary@viasant.com
	Phone: 508-789-0919
	Requested Turnaround: Standard

INVOICE (complete if different from Client)	
Company:	
Address:	
City, State, Zip:	Phone:
Contact:	Cell:
E-mail:	

Geotesting Express, Inc.
 125 Nagog Park
 Acton, MA 01720
 800 434 1062 Toll Free
 978 635 0266 Fax

2358 Perimeter Park Drive, Suite 320
 Atlanta, GA 30341
 770 645 6575 Tel
 770 645 6570 Fax
 www.geotesting.com

AGGREGATE		Calcium Carbonate Content (ASTM D 3042)	Flat and Elongated Particles (ASTM D 4751)	LA Abrasion (Small sized aggregate) (ASTM C 131/T 96) Provide 2 five gallon buckets	LA Abrasion (Large sized aggregate) (ASTM C 655) Please provide 2 five gallon buckets	Lightweight Piles in Aggregate (ASTM C 123/T 113)	Organic Impurities in Fine Aggregate (ASTM C 40/T 21)	Percent Passing #200 Sieve (ASTM C 117/T 11)	Sieve Analysis for Coarse Aggregate (ASTM C 136/T 27)	Soundness of Aggregate* (ASTM C 88/T 104)	Absorption of Coarse Aggregate (ASTM C 127/T 265)	Specific Gravity and Absorption of Fine Aggregate (ASTM C 128/T 84)	Total Moisture of Aggregate (ASTM C 566/T 255)	Unit Weight and Voids in Aggregate (ASTM C 29/T 19)	Fractured Faces (ASTM D 5621)	Sand Equivalent (ASTM D 2419/T 176)	Void Content (ASTM C 1252)	Other:	Other:
Boring ID	Sample ID	Depth																	
	Tilcon-DGA1	XZ Bags							✓										
	Tilcon-DGA2	Did not receive							✓										
	Tilcon-#4-1								✓										
	Tilcon-#4-2								✓										
	Tilcon-Type2-1								✓										
	Tilcon-Type2-2								✓										

*Specify Test Conditions (Undisturbed or Remolded, Density and moisture, Test Normal Loads, Test Confining Stresses, etc.):

1ea 5gal pail of each sample

AUTHORIZE BY SIGNING AND DATING:

SIGNATURE:

PRINT NAME:

DATE:

For GTX Use Only
 Incoming Sample Inspection Performed ☐
 Adverse conditions:

Relinquished By: *[Signature]* for Viasant

DATE: 7/16/15
 TIME: 8:47

Received By: *[Signature]*

DATE: 7/16/15
 TIME: 8:47

Relinquished By:

DATE:

Received By:

DATE:

TIME:

WARRANTY and LIABILITY

GeoTesting Express (GTX) warrants that all tests it performs are run in general accordance with the specified test procedures and accepted industry practice. GTX will correct or repeat any test that does not comply with this warranty. GTX has no specific knowledge as to conditioning, origin, sampling procedure or intended use of the material.

GTX may report engineering parameters that require us to interpret the test data. Such parameters are determined using accepted engineering procedures. However, GTX does not warrant that these parameters accurately reflect the true engineering properties of the *in situ* material. Responsibility for interpretation and use of the test data and these parameters for engineering and/or construction purposes rests solely with the user and not with GTX or any of its employees.

GTX's liability will be limited to correcting or repeating a test which fails our warranty. GTX's liability for damages to the Purchaser of testing services for any cause whatsoever shall be limited to the amount GTX received for the testing services. GTX will not be liable for any damages, or for any lost benefits or other consequential damages resulting from the use of these test results, even if GTX has been advised of the possibility of such damages. GTX will not be responsible for any liability of the Purchaser to any third party.

Commonly Used Symbols

A	pore pressure parameter for $\Delta\sigma_1 - \Delta\sigma_3$	T	temperature
B	pore pressure parameter for $\Delta\sigma_3$	t	time
CUU	isotropically consolidated undrained triaxial shear test	U, UC	unconfined compression test
CR	compression ratio for one dimensional consolidation	UU, Q	unconsolidated undrained triaxial test
C_c	coefficient of curvature, $(D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$	u_a	pore gas pressure
C_u	coefficient of uniformity, D_{60}/D_{10}	u_e	excess pore water pressure
C_c	compression index for one dimensional consolidation	u, u_w	pore water pressure
C_α	coefficient of secondary compression	V	total volume
c_v	coefficient of consolidation	V_g	volume of gas
c	cohesion intercept for total stresses	V_s	volume of solids
c'	cohesion intercept for effective stresses	V_v	volume of voids
D	diameter of specimen	V_w	volume of water
D_{10}	diameter at which 10% of soil is finer	V_o	initial volume
D_{15}	diameter at which 15% of soil is finer	v	velocity
D_{30}	diameter at which 30% of soil is finer	W	total weight
D_{50}	diameter at which 50% of soil is finer	W_s	weight of solids
D_{60}	diameter at which 60% of soil is finer	W_w	weight of water
D_{85}	diameter at which 85% of soil is finer	w	water content
d_{50}	displacement for 50% consolidation	w_c	water content at consolidation
d_{90}	displacement for 90% consolidation	w_f	final water content
d_{100}	displacement for 100% consolidation	w_l	liquid limit
E	Young's modulus	w_n	natural water content
e	void ratio	w_p	plastic limit
e_c	void ratio after consolidation	w_s	shrinkage limit
e_o	initial void ratio	w_o, w_l	initial water content
G	shear modulus	α	slope of q_f versus p_f
G_s	specific gravity of soil particles	α'	slope of q_f versus p_f'
H	height of specimen	γ_t	total unit weight
PI	plasticity index	γ_d	dry unit weight
i	gradient	γ_s	unit weight of solids
K_o	lateral stress ratio for one dimensional strain	γ_w	unit weight of water
k	permeability	ϵ	strain
LI	Liquidity Index	ϵ_{vol}	volume strain
m_v	coefficient of volume change	ϵ_h, ϵ_v	horizontal strain, vertical strain
n	porosity	μ	Poisson's ratio, also viscosity
PI	plasticity index	σ	normal stress
P_c	preconsolidation pressure	σ'	effective normal stress
p	$(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3) / 2, (\sigma_v + \sigma_h) / 2$	σ_c, σ'_c	consolidation stress in isotropic stress system
p'	$(\sigma'_1 + \sigma'_3) / 2, (\sigma'_v + \sigma'_h) / 2$	σ_h, σ'_h	horizontal normal stress
p'_c	p' at consolidation	σ_v, σ'_v	vertical normal stress
Q	quantity of flow	σ_1	major principal stress
q	$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) / 2$	σ_2	intermediate principal stress
q_f	q at failure	σ_3	minor principal stress
q_o, q_i	initial q	τ	shear stress
q_c	q at consolidation	ϕ	friction angle based on total stresses
S	degree of saturation	ϕ'	friction angle based on effective stresses
SL	shrinkage limit	ϕ'_r	residual friction angle
s_u	undrained shear strength	ϕ_{ult}	ϕ for ultimate strength
T	time factor for consolidation		

[illegible]

Viasant - Ramapo OU-2 Initial Top Soil Results

[illegible]

APPENDIX D

Site Photographs



Photo 1: View of restoration, showing dense warm season grass coverage with large trees, in the southern portion of OU-2 (September 2019).



Photo 2: View, north of the southern portion of OU-2, showing dense cover within monitoring plot 2 (MP-2).



Photo 3: View, south of the northern portion of OU-2, overlooking the Site from near Plot MP-6.



Photo 4: View, north of the northern portion of OU2, showing dense warm season grass coverage near Plot MP-4.



Photo 5: View, from near MP-3, showing the rip rap spillway that flows to Torne Brook and the establishment of black willow, pussy willow, and American sycamore live stakes.



Photo 6: View along the Torne River embankment of the invasive species Japanese hops and common mugwort.

APPENDIX E

Field Data Sheets

3437b DU-2 Kamagoo

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET – Seedling/Sapling Data Sheet

Team: CPM Plot: 1 Date: 9/10/2019 Page 1 of 2

[illegible]

Date: 9/10/2019 Page 2 of 2

[illegible]

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET - Herbaceous Module Data Sheet

Team: CPM Plot: 2

Date: 9/10/2019 Page 2 of 2

[illegible]

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET - Seedling/Sapling Data Sheet

Team: CPM Plot: 2 Date: 9/10/2019 Page 1 of 2

[illegible]

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET - Herbaceous Module Data Sheet

Team: CPM Plot: 3

Date: 9/10/2019 Page 2 of 2

[illegible]

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET - Seedling/Sapling Data Sheet

Team: CPM Plot: 3

Date: 9/10/2019 Page 1 of 2

[illegible]

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET – Seedling/Sapling Data Sheet

Team: CPM Plot: 4

Date: 9/10/2019 Page 1 of 2

[illegible]

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET - Herbaceous Module Data Sheet

Team: CPM Plot: 4

Date: 9/10/2019 Page 2 of 2

[illegible]

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET – Seedling/Sapling Data Sheet

Team: CPM Plot: 5

Date: 9/10/2019 Page 1 of 2

[illegible]

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET - Herbaceous Module Data Sheet

Team: CPM Plot: 5

Date: 9/10/2019 Page 2 of 2

Species	Cover Classes Module: 5A										Cover Classes Module: 5B									
	+	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-50	51-75	76-90	90-100	+	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-50	51-75	76-90	90-100
<i>E. virginicus</i>			X										X	X						
<i>D. hirta</i>				X									X							
<i>M. fistula</i>				X									X							
<i>D. virginicum</i>						X									X					
<i>Schizanthus scap.</i>		X									X									
<i>S. pumila</i>		X											X							
<i>C. lanceolata</i>		X											X							
<i>S. nutans</i>				X										X						
<i>E. hieracifolius</i>			X																	
<i>A. vulgaris</i>		X									X									
<i>E. crassifolius</i>		X									X									
<i>S. laetiflorum</i>			X										X							
<i>Polypodium persicif.</i>		X									X									
<i>Xanthoxylum</i>		X									X									
<i>D. laevis</i>		X									X									
<i>Poa sp.</i>			X										X							

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET – Seedling/Sapling Data SheetTeam: CPM Plot: 6

Date: 9/10/2019 Page 1 of 2

[illegible]

